

THAT TELEGRAM

From Bryan which was Suppressed in the Convention.

WAS OPPOSED TO POP'S ACTION

In Nominating Him on a Ticket with Tom Watson—Some Things in the Platform that will Weaken the Popocate Cause with the People—A Gentleman who Read the Dispatch Gives Its Contents—Winding Up the Affairs of the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Among those who returned from St. Louis to-day was a gentleman who saw and read the suppressed dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee. He possesses a fairly good memory and gives the following as the substance of the document about which there was so much excitement and talk during the last day of the Populist convention. What is subjoined may be relied upon as being substantially correct:

"Considering all the circumstances and conditions," wired Mr. Bryan, "I have concluded that the Populist convention should not consider my name for the presidency, but if it determines to nominate me, notwithstanding this declaration, that there may be no misunderstanding, I desire in advance to say that I shall not during the campaign discuss any other subject than the one outlined in the Chicago platform. I desire above everything else to be instrumental in having enacted into the laws of the United States the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other country.

"The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis asserts that the bimetallic system should be restored, but that the American people are helpless to bring about bimetalism for themselves until foreign nations are willing to assist. The American people cannot afford to surrender the right to legislate for themselves on all questions, and, so long as the right is disputed, it surpasses all others in importance.

"The Populist platform presents several new issues, to discuss which during this campaign will, in my judgment, endanger the success of our cause. I am not willing to be a party to anything which will divert attention from the money question. Nor am I willing to be placed in the attitude of securing help from other political organizations by sacrificing my associate upon the ticket. He is as squarely upon the Chicago platform as I am myself, and he has defended the cause of bimetalism against much greater opposition than have the men of the west and south. I desire to be left free to support Sewall during the campaign.

"It is due to myself and the Populist convention that there should be the most outspoken frankness between us."

"To this dispatch," said the gentleman, "there was attached a postscript requesting that the statement be read to the convention before the ballot was commenced."

Why the dispatch was not read the reasons for the objections of Senator Allen, chairman of the convention to its reading have been given in the Associated Press dispatches from St. Louis.

THE AFTERMATH

Of the Populist and Silver Conventions, Winding Up Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Almost all the delegates to the national Populist and silver conventions which met in this city last week, have left for their homes and nobody remains except a few of the leaders of both parties. A majority of the delegates went out on last night's trains, others at an earlier time to-day. Among those who are still here are ex-Chairman Taubeneck and ex-Secretary Turner, of the Populist national executive committee, who will remain long enough to close up their headquarters and transact whatever business they may have in regard to convention matters with the Business Men's League. Chairman Butler and Secretary Edwards, the new officers of the Populist national committee, appointed last week and a majority of the members of the committee, are still at the Lindell hotel. They held a meeting to-day, but little else than to talk over the situation was done. Late to-night a statement was issued over the signature of Chairman Butler, outlining the policy of the party.

Of the silver national committee, Chairman Lane and Vice Chairman Stevens are still in the city, as is also G. W. Thompson, a member of the notification committee. It has not been decided when or where Bryan and Sewall will be notified of their nomination as standard bearers by the new silver party. Messrs. Lane, Stevens and Thompson will meet to-morrow to confer in regard to this matter, and some action will probably be taken then.

Organizer Keeney, of California, has been recommended for a position on the Democratic executive committee, and will probably be appointed.

A rumor got out to-day to the effect that the Populists would withdraw Watson, their candidate for vice president, if Sewall did not do so.

A representative of the Associated Press called on Senator Marion C. Butler, chairman of the national committee, and asked him why, if his party desired a union of the silver forces, did they nominate another candidate for vice president.

"Because," he said, "we found that by so doing our party organization could be better preserved in support of Mr. Bryan than by the nomination of Mr. Sewall."

"Does not this selection lead to much embarrassment?"

"Oh yes, but it is our only alternative."

"Will the Democratic and Populist national committees make some arrangement to unite their vote?"

"The two party organizations will be kept entirely separate and distinct and the two campaigns will be conducted separately on parallel lines, but we hope to vote and be united."

"It is rumored that Mr. Watson will be withdrawn."

"This will not be done. The selection of Mr. Watson was a deliberate action by an overwhelming vote and voiced the sentiment of delegates fresh from the people who themselves had deliberated upon the situation since the Chicago convention. The People's party, in its desire to unify the reform forces so as to make victory possible, met the Democratic party more than half way by taking their candidate for President. We could not unite upon Mr. Sewall and if we had attempted to do so it would have organized our own forces and ended the election of Bryan. It is in no wise a reflection upon Mr. Sewall and we do not believe that he or his friends will so consider it. On the contrary, we hope that he is patriotic enough to put the success of the cause and the welfare of the country above personal interests

CAMPAIGN PLANS

To be Arranged at the Meeting in New York City.

MARK HANNA NAILS A REPORT

Which Sought to Place Him in a False Position Before Workmen—No Truth in the Story—Is Willing to Meet the President of the Central Labor Union, Is Not Making Political Capital as an Employer of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Chairman Hanna, of the Republican committee, will start for New York to-morrow evening. He goes to arrange for the opening of the Republican headquarters in that city. Mr. Hanna was asked to-day if anything definite had been arranged as to the plans for the campaign. "Nothing definite," was the reply. "That is part of what we shall discuss at the New York meeting. Nothing will be settled upon until the New York meeting is held."

A story was published here yesterday to the effect that Mr. Hanna had arranged to meet the president of the Central Labor Union for the purpose of discussing the former's record as an employer of labor, and that the labor union president had refused to meet Mr. Hanna. As to the truth of the story Mr. Hanna said he had been asked by a reporter if he was willing to meet Mr. Witt, of the Central Labor Union, and he had replied that he was willing to do so. The question was asked because the Central Labor Union had propounded to Mr. Hanna a series of questions affecting his relations with labor. Mr. Hanna said he heard nothing more about the matter and that Mr. Witt failed to come. "That was all there was to it."

"These questions," said Mr. Hanna, referring to the queries propounded by the labor union, "contained insinuations. Their purpose was of course antagonistic to Major McKinley and they sought to connect me with various strikes, by insinuating and implication. They undertook to connect me with the sailors' strike here two or three years ago. I had nothing to do with it. My brother, H. M. Hanna, was at that time president of the vessel owners' association."

"The questions also insinuated that I had to do with a miners' strike in Pennsylvania. Once again I have an interest in a mine there, but was not in control, and we had nothing to do with the management of it. In point of fact, I have been employing some five or six thousand men for the last eighteen to twenty-five years and have had a number of strikes. I would have been strange if, under the circumstances, I had not. But I have not been endeavoring to make political capital out of the fact, for or against."

BRYAN'S NOMINATION

By Populists Aroused No Enthusiasm at Washington—It Was Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The result of the Populist convention in St. Louis did not create much interest among politicians in Washington. The nomination of Bryan had been anticipated, and its probable effect on the general political situation is variously construed.

None of the cabinet officers in the city could be induced to express an opinion as to whether the endorsement of Bryan and the rejection of Sewall by the Populists will aid or injure the regular Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago.

The nomination of ex-Congressman Tom Watson as regarded here as one of the most farcical acts of the St. Louis convention, unless it be the nomination of Mr. Bryan on the same ticket. Of all the Populists in the Fifty-second Congress, Watson was probably the wildest. He talked often and used more extravagant language than any of the others. He was impartial in his abuse of the other party of the Democratic belt, denounced by him as frequently as the Republicans.

Mr. Bryan, the Democrat and Populist nominee for the presidency, was made the object of Mr. Watson's ridicule, and, in fact, as well as other members of the Democratic party in Congress. The Chicagoan was especially bitter in his attacks on the United States senate, over which the Populists have now nominated him to preside. If by any freak of politics he should be elected vice president, it would be interesting to see him presiding over a legislative body for which he has expressed the deepest contempt.

Among Republicans here the impression prevails that the nomination of Bryan by the Populists will weaken him if he accepts. It will give many Democrats an excuse for refusing to support the Chicago ticket who would otherwise remain in the ranks.

NOTHING TO SAY.

Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan Have a Sunday Conference.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 26.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived from St. Louis at 3:35 p. m. over the Rock Island. From 5 o'clock until 9 o'clock p. m. the chairman and Mr. Bryan were closeted in the latter's parlor. When they emerged Mr. Bryan assured the press representatives in waiting that there was nothing to give out.

"We have been discussing plans, but we have decided upon nothing that can be given to the public," said Mr. Bryan, as he entered the carriage to accompany Senator Jones to the station. The latter departed at 9:15 for Jefferson City, Mo., to consult with Governor Stone, of Missouri, before proceeding to his home.

Governor Holcomb returned from the St. Louis convention to-day and was a part of the conference for an hour or more.

Senator Stewart was expected here to-day, but he did not put in an appearance.

Trouble on Pop.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—The gubernatorial convention of the Populist party will meet in this city next Tuesday. Since the action taken by the Populist convention in St. Louis, public interest has increased touching the probable action of this state convention.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt left this city for his summer residence, "The Breakers," at Newport, early to-day on the steam yacht Conqueror. The greatest scenery was maintained at the Vanderbilt home concerning the removal of Mr. Vanderbilt from the New York port.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived at 6 o'clock to-day on F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror. He was taken off the yacht at the New York landing and conveyed to "The Breakers" in a Berlin coach. It was stated at "The Breakers" that Vanderbilt had withstood the voyage excellently; that he was much improved in health and that appearances indicated that he would speedily recover from his recent apoplectic stroke.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The Great Demonstration Interfered with Main—Many Speeches Made.

LONDON, July 26.—Great preparations have been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde Park to-day, under the auspices of the organization committee for the international socialist and trade union congress, which begins at St. Martin's hall to-morrow. The demonstration committee has been at work on the arrangements since as long ago as March, and has distributed 20,000 hand bills and 1,000 posters, had employed a band to lead the procession and had made elaborate arrangements with the commissioner of works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them to-day and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Processions were formed in all parts of London of the socialists and members of trade unions and their sympathizers and marched to Hyde Park, the people's forum of London. When they arrived there rain was steadily falling and it gradually increased almost to a deluge, driving away nearly all the multitude that was hoped would be there to listen to the speakers.

Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers by the Carpenters' Union, and a chairman for each had been chosen by the demonstration committee. It was intended to have addresses from each platform in French and German as well as in English, by the continental delegates to the congress. The speakers that were made in other languages than English were translated from the platforms by "Tom" Mann, the socialist ex-member of parliament, Ben Tillett, Bernard Shaw, the well known writer on socialist topics; Edward Aveling, of the gas workers' and general labor union, F. W. Wilson, Pierrepont Bebel and Liebknecht, socialist members of the German Reichstag, Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian socialist, M. Millerand, La Fargue, Jules Guesde and Jean Jaures, socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, and others.

The speakers declared that the masses of the people did not desire war, which they said was only provoked by the rulers and the capitalists. The names of Emperor William, Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, when they were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneous resolutions were declared carried at the twelve platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight hours law, of universal suffrage and of other measures advocated by the socialists and denouncing "the greed of the ruling privileged classes, who provoke wars in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests."

It was further declared that in order to ensure peace the abolition of the capitalist and the landlord systems is necessary.

P. J. Maguire of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the demonstration in Hyde Park. Delegates to the number of 718 have already arrived in London to attend the international socialist and trade union congress. A resolution was passed to the effect that the purpose of giving mutual introduction, which was crowded to overflowing.

THE CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

The Invasion by Greek Insurgents—Options of Diplomats.

ATHENS, July 26.—A fresh fight is reported to have occurred at Kossani, Macedonia, since the Greek insurgents invaded Macedonia and made the attack on the Turkish troops at Kara Tezari near Moussa, which was reported on Saturday.

The inroads by Greek insurgents into Macedonia are undoubtedly stimulated by the condition of affairs in Crete where the Christian insurgents have as much sympathy from the Greeks as have the Cuban insurgents from the people of the United States. It does not seem probable that the present Macedonian disturbance is connected with the outbreaks of last year, which occurred along the Bulgarian frontier and were thought to be incited by the Macedonian central committee. It has also been active this year, having issued a manifesto in June stating that the Greeks in Macedonia by peaceful means is no longer to be reckoned on and the committee will concentrate all their energies to obtain real political autonomy.

The southern tracts of Macedonia are mainly inhabited by Greeks. A prominent diplomatist, said to be well versed in the affairs of eastern Europe and long resident in the Balkan peninsula, was recently quoted as saying:

"It is hard to believe that combined action for the furtherance of a certain object could be undertaken by the inhabitants of that region which we call Macedonia. Doubtless in various neighborhoods insurrectionary movements of more or less magnitude would gain adherents, but such risings would always remain of mere local importance for the reason that it is impossible to imagine a combined Macedonian insurrection. Such movements must invariably take place under Bulgarian, Servian, Albanian or Greek auspices. They will not be so much directed against Turkey, but rather will take the form of one nationality rising against another or a number of others."

It remains to be seen whether the insurrectionary movement under Bulgarian auspices will make common cause with that under Greek auspices, which the Greek minister of war, in response to a representative of the powers, has promised to take measures to suppress.

Will Not Agree.

ATHENS, July 26.—The Mussulman deputies in Crete have presented a note to the foreign consuls in the island, declining to agree to any of the demands made by the Christian deputies.

THE MATABELE REBELLION.

The War's Progress in South Africa—Imperial Troops Sent For.

LONDON, July 26.—The following Bulawayo dispatch has been received by the Chronicle:

"Nicholson's patrol, three hundred strong, were checked yesterday in a narrow gorge at the north end of the Matopos hills, leading to Laugous' stronghold. The enemy in great strength occupied an impregnable position and they were fully equipped with rifles and ammunition. The straightness of their shooting was remarkable.

"The Cape boys" (with Nicholson's patrol), cleared the neighboring heights of the enemy, killing twenty of the rebels, but a gallant attempt to force a passage was checked by a heavy fire from the caves studding the mountain, delivered at close range.

"Nicholson lost five troopers and two Cape boys" in a few minutes. He, therefore, withdrew his force and returned to the camp."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Fort Tuli says:

"Lions are prevalent around the fort, owing to the cattle dying of rinder pest."

The Daily Telegraph also has a dispatch from Bulawayo, which says:

"General Carrington is calling a volunteer force of fifty men. Cecil Rhodes has arrived."

"Lain's recent fight south of Matopos hills in which the Matabeles were repulsed with a loss of ninety killed, was with Lo Bengula's crack regiments, (which had been carefully trained in European methods of warfare after the conquest of Matabeleland.)"

"General Carrington fears that nothing is safe here."

Another Bulawayo dispatch says that in consequence of the repulse of Nicholson by the Matabeles the Imperial troops have been telegraphed for.

Spain Panics Stricken.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times has a dispatch from Madrid which is as follows:

"It is stated that the government has paid the enormous price of 700,000 pounds each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers at 60,000 pounds, which was dearer than the tender of a first class English firm, on the ground that quicker delivery would be secured."

"Nothing short of a panic can explain such extravagance."

The Cretan War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—It is announced that the porte has decided to maintain a defensive attitude in Crete, leaving to the powers the task of inducing the insurgent Cretons to accept the concessions already promised them by the Turkish government.

According to news received from Crete in the island of Crete, two vessels have landed arms and ammunition at Candia near the center of the north coast for the insurgents, showing that the rebellion is extending towards the eastern portion of the island, which has hitherto remained tranquil.

Ferry's Statue.

PARIS, July 26.—M. Melino, the premier and nearly all of the ministers to-day attended and delivered orations at the unveiling of a statue to the late Jules Ferry at Saint Die, the birthplace of M. Ferry.

President Faure sent a telegram of regret at his inability to be present and expressing his appreciation of M. Ferry's patriotism.

Leading Men Not There.

LONDON, July 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Cape Town says that a crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held there in favor of the reinstatement of Cecil Rhodes, as managing director of the British Chartered South Africa Company, but that most of the leading and influential people of the colony were absent from the meeting.

Cholera Decreasing.

CAIRO, July 26.—Cholera is decreasing and there were only 120 new cases and 100 deaths throughout Egypt on Saturday. The deaths include those of Captain Fenwick, at Firket, and Surgeon Captain Trank, at Khat, who were members of the Nile expedition.

Storms in Paris.

PARIS, July 26.—Violent storms occurred in this region to-night, immense damage having been caused by wind and rain. The lower quarters of the city have been flooded and several casualties are reported.

A NEW MAIL SCHEME

How Into Effect in Eastern Railroad Stations—How It Works.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—The recently adopted scheme of the postoffice department for establishing stations in eastern railroad depots where mails can be delivered direct to the address by a deliveryman, when, if not called for, the mail will then be sent to the city postoffice. For instance, in Baltimore, Mr. H. W. Nicholson has charge of the transfer service on the Baltimore & Ohio at Camden station, and Joseph Hynes of service on the Pennsylvania railroad at Union station, and any person desiring to send a letter by way of this special service to either Washington, Philadelphia or New York, will be obliged to deliver the letter to the mail transfer agent, already stamped, (the transfer agent cancels the stamp but does not sell stamps), in time to go on the trains designated as carrying the special pouches. When the letter arrives at the city of its destination, the pouch will be opened by the mail transfer agent at that point, where the letter can be obtained by the addressee, as stated, any time within thirty minutes after arrival, and if not called for, the letter then goes to the city postoffice for delivery. Letters should be plainly addressed, so that the transfer clerk may understand for whom they are intended when applied for. The delivery in this way saves considerable time to both the sender of the letter and addressee, as the former can mail a letter up to the very minute of the departure of a train and the latter can deliver the letter at the depot, immediately on arrival of the train, and in case of necessity, a telegram may be sent notifying the addressee that a letter has been sent on such a train, in order that it may be promptly called for on arrival.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS

Of the Colorado Storm—Other Bodies Have Been Found.

DENVER, Colo., July 26.—The terrible effects of the cloud burst in Clear Creek canon above Golden, Colo., last Friday are still coming to light. To-night four more bodies were found among the debris several miles below Golden. They are two old men and two young women, none of them have been identified. There is also a report of eight men employed in a Denver brewery, who passed through the canon a few hours before the storm, en route to Lake Springs for an outing. They have not since been heard from and parts of what is believed to be their wagon have been found. Col. H. C. Merriam, commandant of the United States troops at Fort Logan, has detailed 100 of his men to assist in searching the wreckage for bodies.

Clearing the Wreck.

GOLDEN, Colo., July 26.—A large gang of workmen began the repairing of the gulch road up Clear creek canon to-day. They could not give even an approximate estimate of the damage, but they will probably be able to get trains through to Georgetown in two weeks. The road for about seven miles must be almost wholly rebuilt, as the bed is washed out or buried under great masses of rock and dirt.

Specials from southern Colorado say that the Denver and Rio Grande will be running trains on its line by Monday and advice from Florence says the Florence and Cripple Creek road will be open for traffic by the end of the week.

At Catskill, Colo., the rail depot was washed away during Saturday's storm, the agent and his wife narrowly escaping.

MILLS RESUME

To-day as a Result of the Youngstown Conference.

WAGE SETTLEMENTS EFFECTED

Non-Union Men Profit by the Arrangement, Receiving Union Prices.

Lot of Firms Signing the Agreement. Ten Thousand Iron Workers Affected. Plants in Other States Besides Ohio will Resume—The Agreement Reached on Saturday Night.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—To-morrow will occur the beginning of a resumption of iron mills, which will soon put to work at least 10,000 idle men. It is estimated that at least that number are interested in the settlement of the wage scale with the Ohio manufacturers at Youngstown Saturday night.

The success of the Amalgamated Association in making the wage settlements, it has effected means, too, that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages, and that their employers will sign agreements to pay them the union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contenting for at the present time. The conference was with the Ohio association, but plants in several other states will be started under the agreement.

The firms who signed the scale are as follows:

Andrew Bros. & Co., Hazleton, Ohio; Brown, Bonnell & Co., four plants at Youngstown, Ohio; Union Iron & Steel Co., four plants at Youngstown, Ohio; Warren and one at Girard; Mahoning Valley Iron Co., two plants at Youngstown; Falcon Iron & Nail Co., Niles, Ohio; Coleman, Shields & Co., Niles, Ohio; Eagle Iron & Steel Co., Ironton, Ohio; Union Rolling Mill Co., Cleveland; Carnes & Sons Co., Massillon; Cherry Valley Iron Co., Leontonia, Ohio; Aetna Standard Iron & Steel Co., Bridgeport, Ohio; Central Iron & Steel Co., Brazil, Ind.; Indiana Iron Co., Muncie, Ind.; Weatherall Rolling Mill Co., Franklin, Ind.; Birmingham Rolling Mill Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama Rolling Mill Co., Gates City, Ala.; Sharon Iron Co., Sharon, Pa.; Struthers Iron Co., Struthers, Ohio; Pomeroy Iron Co., Pomeroy, Ohio.

THE SCALE SIGNED

By the Mahoning Valley Manufacturers, Furnacemen's Wage Cut.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—The Amalgamated Association scale of wages was signed last night by the manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley district, which means prosperity for thousands of iron workers. A telegram from Youngstown says:

"After an all-day session, lasting until 10 o'clock to-night, the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers reached an agreement, and the scale was signed in conference. It fixes the price of puddling at \$4.50 per ton, but no advance is to be given until the card reaches 14-10, when an increase of 25 cents per ton will be given. A strike is now imminent. A large crowd of iron workers was in waiting, and when the news was received that the scale had been signed, there was a general rejoicing. Mill owners say they will resume operations by the middle of the coming week, except at the Valley mill, where repairs are being made."

"The furnace operators of the Mahoning Valley are posting notices at their furnaces that a reduction in wages of 10 per cent will be made, taking effect August 10. Most of the furnaces are idle and the reduction will go into effect when they resume operations."

Furnace men's wages are also to be reduced in the vicinity of Sharon. A telegram from that place says: "A reduction of 20 cents will be made in the wages of the furnace men of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, excepting New Castle, which is not a member of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, on August 1. Notices were posted at the different furnaces yesterday to that effect. A strike is now imminent, but the officials will try to avert it. The Youngstown, Struthers, Niles, Girard, Hubbard, and Brier Hill furnaces of Ohio, are also affected by the reduction. This will bring labor down from \$1.35 to \$1.15, turn work from \$1.55 to \$1.35 and keeping from \$1.80 to \$1.60."

STRIKERS ARE FIRM.

The Tailors Will Accept No Compromise. Some Contractors With Them.

NEW YORK, July 26.—An all day meeting of the striking tailors of this city was held in Wadsworth hall to-day. Addresses were made by a number of leaders and the situation was generally discussed. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was to the effect that no compromise with the contractors should be made; that the strikers must stand firm and accept no terms but victory.

The fact that some of the contractors who had in the past combated the tailors have now joined hands with them, is regarded by the leaders as significant, and is taken as an omen of success for the tailors in their conflict for the entire abolition of the sweat shop system. The increase of the weekly scale of wages and for a fixed weekly toll standard of 50 hours.

It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are now idle on account of the strike in this city and vicinity. Commissioner Charles L. Phillips, chairman of the state board of arbitration, has visited the leaders on both sides of the controversy and an effort is now being made to induce all to arbitrate.

May Be Settled.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—It is believed by the leaders of the strike at the Brown Holsting Works that terms of settlement between the men and company will be agreed upon within a day or two and that work will be resumed before the end of the week. Propositions have been made which are likely to be accepted, but the locked-out refuse to give the terms of the settlement.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Threatening weather; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania—Showers; weather fresh to brisk southerly winds.

For Ohio—Fair in southern portion; light showers and warmer in northern portion; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by G. Schenck, druggist, corner Fortieth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	62.3	p. m.	86
9 a. m.	66.0	p. m.	81
12 m.	75.0	p. m.	85
12 m.	85.0	p. m.	86

Wind, S.W. Weather, fair.

Sunday.

7 a. m.	70.3	p. m.	85
9 a. m.	76.7	p. m.	84
12 m.	86.0	p. m.	86

Weather, Changeable.